

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

COLUMBUS:
NEVINS & MYERS, STATE PRINTERS.
1871.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SUPERINTENDENT,
G. L. SMEAD, M. A.

TEACHERS,
J. C. BATHGATE, M. A., Mrs. A. E. HEYL,
G. B. LINDSAY, Miss L. J. DICKENSON,
Miss S. E. EMERSON.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC,
H. J. NOTHNAGEL, A. L. BOHRER.

MASTER OF SHOP,
HENRY HAUNSTEIN.

PHYSICIAN,
J. W. HAMILTON, M. D.

STEWARD,
G. W. HEYL.

MATRON,
Miss OLIVE M. BROWN.

ASSISTANT MATRON,
Miss RUTH C. BARTLETT.

HOUSEKEEPER,
Miss LIBBIE CARLISLE.

SEAMSTRESS,
Miss MARTHA L. McKIBBEN.

VISITORS' ATTENDANT,
Miss JANE MUNNELL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS, Esq.....Columbus, Franklin county.
STILLMAN WITT, Esq.....Cleveland, Cuyahoga county.
HENRY C. NOBLE, Esq.....Columbus, Franklin county.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To his Excellency, RUTHERFORD B. HAYS, Governor of Ohio :

SIR—It becomes our duty to report to you the progress of the Institution for the Blind, for the past year. There have been no changes in the educational department that requires especial notice at our hands. Herewith are transmitted the annual reports of the Superintendent, Physician, and Steward, and from these will be seen the condition, labor, and expenditures of the past year, and also the sanitary condition of the pupils. The Trustees are fully satisfied with the present officers and teachers of the Institution, and believe them to be sincerely laboring for its best interests.

During the year, Mrs. Harriet Smead, the wife of the Superintendent, died. Her loss was a sad bereavement to her family and friends. She had acted as one of the teachers of the Institution, and was beloved by the pupils. Her firm Christian faith mitigated the sorrow of those who mourn her.

NEW BUILDING.

During this year, the new building authorized by the Legislature, has been commenced, and is raised one story on nearly all the walls.

The Trustees, in their last report, gave the names of the several contractors and the amounts of the contracts entered into by them. The carpenter work was, by the decision of the supreme court, awarded to Griffith & Sons, who, with the other contractors named, have all entered into contracts which are on file in the State Auditor's office. Some slight modifications of the original plans, made in accordance with the statute, have been agreed upon, and the building is now under construction substantially as at first planned. We call the attention of the Legislature to it, as prospectively one of the finest public buildings in the State. The exterior walls are all of free-stone, lined with brick-work, in irregular rubble work, faced at the angles and around the openings with cut stone. The masonry, so far, is admirably executed, under the supervision of our architect, Mr. Wm. Tinsley and his assistant, Thos. Tinsley, who are vigilant in their care of the interests of the State, and if the whole building

is completed with the same attention (as we expect it to be) with which it has been so far built, the State will have a home worthy of its liberal benevolence.

FIRE-PROOFING.

The matter of fire-proofing this building, in whole or in part, was called to the attention of the Legislature last winter. We respectfully ask their early attention to this matter, and we think, with the outline of the building as it is now begun, before them, they can see better what is proposed in that behalf. Our architect is ready to meet the proper committees, with his plans and specifications for this work, and we will be happy to aid in securing such preventives for fire, as may be deemed necessary. We think the moderate additional amount of any expenditure for this matter ought not to prevent the Legislature from fire-proofing this building to such an extent as will render it safe from entire destruction, in any event. We do not consider that there is any such risk as is, in the language of insurers, called "moral risk," as in prisons or insane asylums; but there are ordinary risks of accidental fire, and the helplessness of the blind children appeals most strongly for the proper protection from the danger of fire.

The fire-proofing can yet be introduced without any change of importance in the present plans, as provision has been made, looking to this end.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The price at which this building was to be erected was two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Our contracts will fall within this sum, and they and other contingent expenses of architect, superintendence, and other unenumerated expenditures arising from time to time, will, we trust, not exceed that sum.

If fire-proofing is ordered, however, provision will have to be made, authorizing the additional expenditure for that, in such amount as the estimated cost.

We have had so far appropriated, \$146,780.20.

We have expended of this, at the date of preparing this report, \$53,880.62.

There remains of said appropriations, \$97,191.

We propose, if possible, to put the new building under roof in the year 1871. Will ask, therefore, for a liberal appropriation for the coming year, say, \$80,000.

For ordinary expenses we will need the same sums as last year, to wit:

For general expenses, \$25,000.

For teachers and officers, \$9,000.

Feeling under obligations to your excellency, as well as to your predecessor, Governor Cox, for the ready co operation you have shown in procuring this new building for the blind, we trust that both you and the general assembly will lend us willing aid in carrying out our present plans to completion.

Respectfully,

HENRY C. NOBLE,

F. C. SESSIONS,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees :

Another term has passed, and it becomes my duty to report the condition and progress of the school.

The usual labors were performed and a good degree of success attained in the different departments of study. One hundred and nineteen pupils were in attendance during the past year. Of these, sixty-eight were males, and fifty-one females; twenty-seven were new pupils. Up to this time, in the present terms, one hundred and fourteen have been enrolled; sixty-two are males, and fifty-two females; sixteen are new pupils. The pupils came in more promptly than usual at the beginning of the new term. At the close of the first day of school, there were one hundred and five present.

Of the pupils enrolled this term, eighty are totally blind and thirty-four partially so. Eleven were made blind by injury, and one hundred and three by disease; of the latter twenty are congenital cases. Probably in some of the cases not born blind the tendency to the particular disease which destroyed the sight was inherited; so that we are not to consider congenital cases only in judging of the influences of parentage upon this misfortune.

This Institution is designed for all the blind of suitable age and ability in the State. Although with our present accommodations, we should not be able to admit all, yet it is desirable that a common privilege should be as equally distributed as possible. There are eighty-eight counties in the State, but only forty-nine, a little more than half, are now represented by pupils in the Institution. The three counties of Cuyahoga, Franklin and Hamilton, have sent forty-three pupils this term. If the whole State was represented in the same proportion, there would be now four hundred and eleven pupils in the school.

From Franklin county we have twelve pupils, from Cuyahoga, a much larger county, we have only eleven; showing that much depends upon a knowledge of the existence and character of the Institution.

I would request county and township officers, physicians, clergymen, and all others who know of blind persons, or can find any of that class,

who have never been to this Institution, to send to me their names, ages and postoffice address, together with such facts as may be of interest. Members of the Legislature may do very much to assist the unfortunate in this manner. I give below the counties, not at present having pupils in the Institution.

Ashland,	Geauga,	Monroe,	Sandusky,
Athens,	Hancock,	Morgan,	Seneca,
Auglaize,	Henry,	Morrow,	Shelby,
Carroll,	Holmes,	Noble,	Stark,
Coshocton,	Jackson,	Paulding,	Union,
Darke,	Lake,	Pike,	Van Wert,
Defiance,	Logan,	Portage,	Vinton,
Erie,	Marion,	Preble,	Wayne,
Fayette,	Medina,	Putnam,	Wyandott.
Gallia,	Miami,	Richland,	

We hope, as the facilities of the Institution shall be increased, a knowledge of its character and purpose will be diffused, so that its benefits may reach to all who are entitled to them.

One pupil, Michael Dillon, who entered last term, has died during the year. He, very soon after the coming of cold weather, showed signs of consumption. He died at his home, April 8, 1870.

With one exception, we have the same teachers as last term. Miss C. C. Hannah resigned at the close of the last term, and her place has not been filled.

The studies pursued last term were Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Physiology, History, Mental Science, Astronomy, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music and Thorough Bass.

The employments of the females were knitting, sewing, bead-work and broom-making. Two young ladies learned the latter trade, and one of them is now successfully pursuing the business at her home. The other has been delayed, on account of illness, but has sent for a machine, and will soon be at work. The males were engaged in broom-making and chair-seating. We obtain the chair frames at the factory, and put in the cane. We have tried it enough to know that the blind can perform the work, but a great deal of practice will be necessary to make rapid workmen. The business, as we follow it, is not very remunerative, the manufacturers paying but twelve cents per chair; but it serves for work for our younger boys, and may be of some value to the men in connection with the broom trade. They can find, in some places, old chairs that need repairing, and receive a better remuneration.

The great object of this institution, is not to give sight to the blind, but to educate those whose visions can not be restored. We do not ex-

pect perfect results ; we can not make the blind equal to the seeing in every department of thought and labor. We are able to make them much superior to what they would be, without an education. Experience has proved that it is worth while to do all we are doing, and even more, for the instruction of the blind, both in intellectual and industrial pursuits.

Education, in this Institution, has a two-fold object, intellectual and industrial. With the first object in view, we aim to impart useful knowledge, and to give vigor of mind and habits of thought. With the second in view, we intend to instil habits of industry and, at the same time, teach a trade by which the pupil can obtain a livelihood.

Habits of industry are of the first importance. Give a man a good business or trade, without the disposition to apply himself to it, and he will fail. Give him energy and industrious habits and, without any special trade, he will get a living, in some way. The same principles apply to the blind as to the seeing ; they will succeed or fail, according to the same rules.

The disposition to work depends very much upon being accustomed to it from early years. It would be much better if parents of blind children would insist upon their doing something every day. This is done in many cases, and the difference in the condition of the children can be plainly seen.

Special attention is needed with blind children, that they may acquire skill in the use of tools, a matter that seeing children will secure for themselves ; this, also, should be attended to at home. But we must, at the Institution, meet facts as they are. The truth is that many of these children will not acquire habits of industry, or skill, in the use of tools, unless they do it here. It follows, then, that we must combine instruction in some trade with intellectual pursuits.

In selecting employments to be taught in an institution, we ought to give the preference to those which the blind can follow, and which furnish a reasonable prospect of being remunerative. The friends of the blind, and society also, expect us to elevate them above the position of dependents, to independent self-support. The blind themselves need this ability, that they may attain a more perfect manhood and womanhood. But, while the obtaining a livelihood should be the main object of any employment taught here, yet mental diversion is an object to be kept in view. With the blind, this is especially important. They are shut out from the amusements common to other people ; they do not go much into society and lack, in great measure, the means of diversion that the seeing enjoy. There is danger then, especially with the uneducated, that

they may fall into morbid habits of thinking and feeling. They will dwell upon their misfortune, and make themselves very unhappy with the thought that they are of no use in the world. Cheerful, active employment will alleviate all this; hence, it is humanity to provide the best facilities possible in the Institution, for learning some occupation which can be pursued in after life.

But, although the employments accessible to the blind are comparatively few, yet we cannot expect to give instruction in all occupations possible for a blind person. The branches of manufacture pursued here must be limited, for it would require a variety of tools and machinery, and a number of instructors beyond our means, if our range of trades was not quite circumscribed. There are operations in various kinds of manufacture, which a blind person could perform if he was permitted to try.

For instance, he can put in the cane of a cane seat chair, but he could not make the whole chair. Yet, it would not be best for the State to establish a chair factory for the sake of giving this employment to the blind. A blind person could draw stockings on to the drying boards, but we cannot invest in a stocking factory for this single object. But if the blind would seek such occupations, and proprietors of shops and factories could be induced to employ them and pay just what the work is worth, I think it would open a wider field of employment to the unfortunate.

But after considering all these matters, the practical question comes to each person: Of possible occupations, what one shall I select? Here the law of supply and demand will apply to the blind as well as to the seeing. A blind person must furnish by his employment something in the way of service rendered or result of labor produced, for which there is a demand; something that the community wishes or wants. The community—especially the more wealthy portions—wishes luxuries; all want the necessities of life. Hence, those who furnish the necessities of life will have more certain employment. It requires at least a moderate degree of wealth to afford luxuries; and in time of financial stringency the luxuries will be given up, but men's wants must be satisfied.

The question may be between intellectual employment and manual labor—the work of the head and the work of the hands.

Here, too, we must apply the principles that prevail everywhere.

The question must be considered, first, with reference to the ability of the individual. But, in order to judge of the truth, in a majority of cases, we should observe that most of the human race obtain their livelihood, if at all, by manual labor, and that a small minority are fitted, by talent and taste, for intellectual pursuits. The blind do not differ from the mass of mankind in this respect, and if any individual finds himself better fitted

to work with the hands than with the head, he may comfort himself that he is with the majority. Of intellectual pursuits, perhaps teaching, in some of its departments, affords the best facilities for the success of a blind person; and the teaching of music is the department to which many blind persons have turned their attention, and some have been successful as performers and teachers. But, music being a luxury, and the supply of teachers so abundant, there has been some degree of uncertainty attending the occupation.

Whether we furnish service in any capacity, or a manufactured article, the demand will be for the best that can be furnished for the price paid; so that if a blind person seeks employment as an organist or a music teacher, he must furnish as good service as a seeing person, or he must serve for a less price. But confidence in the value of the thing furnished or service rendered, very much influences the demand for it. If a manufactured article is presented for sale it shows for itself at once, and, if good, may be purchased; but if labor is to be given, time is required to show its value, but the decision of the employer must be made at once, and his confidence in the value of the service to be rendered will depend upon probabilities, as they may appear to his own mind. For instance, a wealthy man wishes his daughter to take piano lessons, and a blind person and a seeing person present themselves as teachers. He has tried neither of them; both are equally well recommended; the chances are that he will think that probably the seeing person will be the best teacher and employ him.

So, then, we see that, on account of this lack of confidence in a blind person's ability, one deprived of sight must actually furnish better service for the price than seeing persons, in order to overcome this obstacle.

It is true, an appeal can be made to pity, but no independent-minded person wishes to do that.

Now blind persons have succeeded as music teachers in the face of all difficulties, but each will do well to consider whether he has the qualities which will enable him to overcome them.

It is true the same difficulties will occur in manual occupations to some extent, if the person seeks employment from some one else; but they will in great measure be done away if a man goes into business for himself. If a blind man makes a good broom, it speaks for itself. Every family must have brooms, and all will be willing to pay him the market value. So, then, while we would advise a blind person to do what his abilities fit him for, and what will bring him the best remuneration, yet we would have him consider that certainty of employment and independence in the pursuit of his calling are a part of his compensation. But if a man de-

prived of sight engages in business for himself, he has another advantage; by industry and economy he may acquire sufficient capital to enlarge his business and employ others. He then makes a step forward at once. He gains the advantage of division of labor; he will acquire greater skill in the part that he himself performs; his employes will obtain skill in their respective parts, and there will be a greater return for the same amount of labor. And if the business should become so extensive that the duty of the proprietor is superintendence only, he has gone beyond the necessity of manual labor and become independent.

But suppose he has no capital, nothing to purchase tools and machinery with, he must seek employment in some capacity until he has saved sufficient to buy what he may need to commence operations. But he cannot obtain employment, perhaps, because no one has sufficient confidence in his ability to do anything; or if some one does give him something to do, he can barely earn his living, and can get nothing beforehand. What can he do? I know that many by stiff, persistent energy, have succeeded in spite of these obstacles. But there are those who have industry enough to pursue a business after they have been started in it, who have not enough energy to endure the hard work and self-denial necessary to start themselves.

We find, then, added to the difficulties incident to the education of the blind, other obstacles which meet them when they go out into the world to take their place as men and women. We do not mention these as discouragements, but that we may the better see the position and provide for it; not that we are doing more than we ought to, but that we may act more intelligently, and secure improved results.

The difficulty experienced by the blind in obtaining employment is not from want of sympathy with their misfortune, or from a disposition to oppress those unable to resist, but from ignorance of their capacity, and from a natural want of confidence in their ability to render efficient service. This lack of confidence must be removed by the blind themselves, by taking their stand and showing, by faithful, persevering labor, that they can render valuable service in any department of industry or profession adapted to them.

But when all has been done, still this fact remains. There will be some worthy persons, especially among the females, who will fail of securing an independent livelihood. Some would do it if assisted at the outset; others would need assistance at intervals; others still would need to derive their full support from charity.

What is best to be done? The best thing is this: If a blind man needs a little help in commencing the broom business, let his neighbors

and friends either lend or give him the means to purchase his tools and machine. This has been done in some instances. The chances of a steady, industrious man are much the best for this kind of help. But there is uncertainty in this. What, then, shall be done, if this fails? Let the county do it. But in many instances the counties have failed to build infirmaries. Will such counties attend to this matter? Doubtful. Shall the State do it? And if there is no other way, how shall it be done? How can we help the needy and the worthy, and not encourage idleness and pauperism? Will it be best for the State to establish a shop or factory in which trades adapted to the blind shall be taught and pursued? Will it be best to employ both sexes in such a shop, or establish a separate one for the females? We must remember that it is the females who will need most help. Shall such shop or shops be in connection with this Institution, or separate from it and in another city?

It may not be necessary to answer these questions now, for the State may not be prepared to act upon them; but they will press upon us in the future, and it is well to give them an intelligent consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. SMEAD,
Superintendent.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 15, 1870.

PUPILS OF 1869 AND 1870.

MALES.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Adams, John	Portsmouth	Scioto.
Bliss, Julius E.	Ashtabula	Ashtabula.
Bovee, David	Dublin	Franklin.
Benbow, Edward	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Brice, Robert	Wellington	Lorain.
Brennan, Daniel	Carthage	Hamilton.
Bigelow, A. E.	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Coleman, Patrick	Spring Valley	Greene.
Conant, Marshall M.	North Fairfield	Huron.
Cook, Gurden E.	Copley	Summit.
Cowper, Thomas	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Cahill, Thomas	Lagrange	Lorain.
Cronin, Jeremiah	Springfield	Clarke.
Cooper, Samuel Z.	Dayton	Montgomery.
Conden, H. N.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
* Dillon, Michael	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Denison, Burtis	Black River	Lorain.
Dunlap, George	Zanesfield	Logan.
Ewing, John	Columbus	Franklin.
Farmer, Sannel	Harmar	Washington.
Fulford, Wilson H.	Dayton	Montgomery.
Foreman, Jonathan	Murdoch	Warren.
Fredline, Jacob	Lima	Allen.
Fowler, F. P.	Darttown	Butler.
Fritz, Joseph	Loveland	Clermont.
Griggs, J. C.	Lowell	Washington.
Garwood, William	Kenton	Hardin.
Goare, G. E.	Ostrander	Delaware.
Hodgkins, George	Columbus	Franklin.
Harmount, John	Williamsport	Pickaway.
Hutten, Lewis	Phillipsburg	Jefferson.
Harper, James L.	Sunbury	Delaware.
Hagerman, Addison S.	Huntersville	Hardin.
Harmon, John	Columbus	Franklin.
Heinline, George	Bridgeport	Belmont.
Howe, W. H.	Columbus	Franklin.
Kilzer, Frederick	Columbus	Franklin.
Lynn, Isaac	Willetsville	Highland.
Lunney, Thomas	Dayton	Montgomery.
Leanon, William	Walnut Hills	Hamilton.
Latthrop, Augustus	Windsor	Ashtabula.
Major, George	New Middletown	Mahoning.
Meyer, Robert	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Moore, John V.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Merchant, L. E.	Dayton	Montgomery.
McCombs, James	Warren	Trimball.
May, Lewis	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Morfier, William E.	Elmore	Ottawa.
O'Donnell, William	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Porter, B. W.	Marathon	Clermont.
Pelley, George	Columbus	Franklin.
Runyan, T. B.	Fredericktown	Knox.
Ruse, John	Wilmingon	Clinton.
Rothenberg, Ernst	Cincinnati	Hamilton.

* Deceased.

Pupils of 1869 and 1870—Continued.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Syler, Frank.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Smith, Walter B.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Stegman, Michael.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Shively, J. W.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.
Sullivan, Michael.....	Dayton.....	Montgomery.
Stratton, A. L.....	Franklin Square.....	Columbiana.
Thatcher, Peter, jr.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Tripp, Abram.....	Williamsport.....	Pickaway.
Vaughn, Charles.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Welton, John C.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Weeks, William.....	Pickerington.....	Fairfield.
Walker, J. E.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Walt, Martin.....	Columbus.....	Hamilton.
Zeh, Adam.....	Avon.....	Lorain.

RETURNED PUPILS, ABSENT LAST YEAR.

Banker, Samuel.....	Iron Furnace.....	Scioto.
Bender, John W.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Brock, William H.....	Cuyahoga Falls.....	Summit.
Garnea, J. W.....	Urbana.....	Champaigne.
Herman, Emmel.....	Independence.....	Cuyahoga.
Kelley, John J.....	Uriahsville.....	Tuscarawas.
Lawrence, James.....	Delhi.....	Hamilton.
Lilly, Thomas M.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Lamb, Frank.....	Mendon.....	Mercer.
McMillen, Sylvester.....	Dunkirk.....	Hardin.
McMillen, Jesse.....	Dunkirk.....	Hardin.
McSorley, John.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Passarg, Charles A.....	Columbia.....	Hamilton.
Sims, Charles.....	Crestline.....	Crawford.

PUPILS ENTERED THIS TERM.

Beery, B. F.....	South Perry.....	Hocking.
Brendle, R. R.....	New Moorfield.....	Clark.
Dalgarn, W. M.....	Yellow Bndd.....	Ross.
Duff, Scott.....	Anstintown.....	Mahoning.
Englehart, Frank.....	Toledo.....	Lucas.
Fisher, Andrew.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Houson, W. H.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Parker, W. C.....	Dayton.....	Montgomery.
Trisler, Maxwell.....	Washington.....	Clermont.
West, Eddie.....	Martinsburg.....	Knox.

FEMALES.

Alexander, M. A.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Allen, Helen M.....	N. Fairfield.....	Huron.
Barnes, Ellie.....	Bartlett.....	Washington.
Ball, Clara.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Betsel, Carrie.....	Cleves.....	Hamilton.
Briscoe, Eliza.....	Geneva.....	Ashtabula.
Brown, Lizzie.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Baker, Caroline.....	Lower Salem.....	Washington.
Close, Alice A.....	N. Fairfield.....	Huron.
Collin, Sabra.....	Rochester.....	Lorain.
Conard, Annie P.....	Highland.....	Highland.
Cook, Martha.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Canavan, Lizzie.....	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Daly, Lizzie P.....	Ironton.....	Lawrence.
Davis, Fanny.....	Utica.....	Licking.
Davis, Mary E.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Driver, Annie.....	Minersville.....	Meigs.

Pupils of 1869 and 1870—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	County.
Ernst, Rosina	Pleasant Ridge	Hamilton.
Friedenour, Mary	Newark	Licking.
Fox, Martha A.	Hanoverton	Columbiana.
Fulford, Sarah	Youngstown	Mahoning.
Hopwood, Ella	Dresden	Muskingum.
Hall, Sarah B.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hanley, Bridget	Steubenville	Jefferson.
Hull, Mary E.	Warren	Trumbull.
Ibberson, Annie E.	Norwalk	Huron.
Jackson, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Kelley, Mary A.	Pisgah	Butler.
Kilzer, Flora	Columbus	Franklin.
Loeb, Mary	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Little, Anna M.	New Waterford	Columbiana.
McCrory, Rhoda	Mungen	Wood.
McGrath, Maggie	London	Madison.
McAdoo, Mary C.	Mastersville	Harrison.
Neal, Sarah J.	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Newbern, Ida May	Washington	Guersey.
Nation, Anna M.	Mechanicsburg	Champaign.
Popham, Jerusha	Democracy	Knox.
Quick, Rachel	Delta	Fulton.
Rosser, Elizabeth	Hubbard	Trumbull.
Reed, Mary A.	Tallmadge	Summit.
Reynolds, Sarah E.	Gibsonville	Hocking.
Sanders, Katie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Sigar, Mary A.	Hilliards	Franklin.
Stewart, Sarah A.	Bridgeville	Muskingum.
Spohn, Medora A.	Aberdeen	Brown.
Terrell, Celestia	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Umbeuhaur, Susan E.	Pioneer	Williams.
Welch, Mary J.	Somerset	Perry.
Warner, Sarah E.	Columbus	Franklin.
Wainwright, Mary E.	Blanchester	Clinton.

RETURNED PUPILS ABSENT LAST YEAR.

Alger, Mary F.	Bristolville	Trumbull.
Butler, Abby M.	Alton	Franklin.
Driftmyer, Louisa	Toledo	Lucas.
Hackett, Ada M.	N. Fairfield	Huron.
Hunciker, Anna	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Irwin, Damaris	Deersville	Harrison.
Karg, Fredericka	Dayton	Montgomery.
Murphy, Mary	Delaware	Delaware.
Pennell, Rosabell	New Alexandria	Jefferson.

PUPILS ENTERED THIS YEAR.

Ferrell, Gerty L.	Manchester	Adams.
Helwig, Frances M.	Edgerton	Williams.
Kissinger, Sarah	Columbus	Franklin.
Selden, Mila E.	Mayfield	Cuyahoga.
Stevenson, Clara Bell	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Whitney, C. Frank	Austinburg	Ashtabula.

Pupils of last term—Males, 68; females, 51. Total, 119.

Pupils returned absent last year—Males, 14; females, 9. Total, 23.

Pupils entered this term—Males, 10; females, 6. Total, 16.

Whole number from Nov., 1869, to Nov., 1870—Males, 92; females, 66. Total, 158.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following chapter is inserted each year with the necessary additions for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of our reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the Institution. The statement of expenditures are taken from the reports of the proper officers. The expenses for the last year are found by deducting from the whole sum paid out the value of material on hand :

YEAR.	EXPENSES.	REPORTS.		NO. OF PUPILS.		
				Enrolled.	ADMITTED.	
		No.	By whom paid.		Yearly.	Total.
1837.....	\$7,997 51	1	The Trustees	11	11	11
1838.....	14,103 67	2	The Trustees	20	4	15
1839.....	13,196 22	3	The Trustees	21	7	22
1840.....	11,871 16	4	Mr. Chapin	25	6	28
1841.....	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin	50	19	47
1842.....	9,664 68	6	Mr. Chapin	56	16	63
1843.....	9,263 39	7	Mr. Chapin	58	17	80
1844.....	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin	65	12	92
1845.....	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin	62	17	109
1846.....	10,957 96	10	Chapin & Penniman...	73	15	724
1847.....	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman	68	16	140
1848.....	10,560 20	12	Mr. McMillen	73	17	157
1849.....	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen	67	14	181
1850.....	10,630 50	14	Mr. McMillen	72	14	185
1851.....	11,101 93	15	Mr. McMillen	69	14	199
1852.....	11,952 09	16	Mr. Harte	69	21	220
1853.....	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte	69	11	231
1854.....	11,828 66	18	Mr. Harte	64	14	245
1855.....	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte	64	22	267
1856.....	14,319 32	20	Mr. Lord	69	13	280
1857.....	15,996 47	21	Mr. Lord	93	30	310
1858.....	18,887 65	22	Mr. Lord	105	22	332
1859.....	16,202 19	23	Mr. Lord	129	34	366
1860.....	16,626 24	24	Mr. Lord	120	17	383
1861.....	16,885 91	25	Mr. Lord	120	24	407
1862.....	15,294 42	26	Mr. Lord	129	25	432
1863.....	17,849 85	27	Mr. Lord	120	30	462
1864.....	19,891 38	28	Mr. Lord	135	39	501
1865.....	26,301 86	29	Mr. Lord	137	40	541
1866.....	27,694 58	30	Mr. Lord	150	44	585
1867.....	31,093 18	31	Mr. Lord	145	38	623
1868.....	33,346 35	32	Mr. Sinead	144	29	652
1869.....	31,772 90	33	Mr. Sinead	125	28	680
1870.....	31,348 37	34	Mr. Sinead	119	27	707

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees :

The past year has been quite remarkable for the amount of sickness that has prevailed in the Institution.

Throughout September, October, and November, 1869, there was an unusual prevalence of malarious disease, in the form of intermittent and remittent fevers. The cases yielded readily, however, to ordinary remedies. On the 15th of October, a case of whooping-cough was recognized, producing, of course, very unpleasant apprehensions. Only eight cases occurred, however, and none of these were grave in character. In connection with them, two cases of nervous cough occurred in female patients, which were exceedingly persistent, and difficult of management.

On the fifth day of December, a case of measles was recognized. This was followed by eleven other cases, occurring in rapid succession. On the eighth day of January we dismissed the last case, all having recovered without serious sequelæ.

In February and March, seven cases of diphtheria, several of severe tonsillitis, and one severe and tedious case each of pneumonia and erysipelas occurred. The latter lasted several weeks.

During the year, from considerations relating to the health of the pupils, twelve were sent home, with a very uniform effect, to give relief. One such, however, Michael Dillon, of Hamilton county, who came to the Institution with severe cough, and the ordinary evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, died. No deaths occurred in the Institution. Several circumstances in combination seemed to be the cause of this unusual amount of sickness :

1. The extensive excavation that was being made in proximity to the old building, in preparation for the erection of the new one. This was undoubtedly the principal cause of the malarious attacks.

2. Measles was extensively prevalent in the city as an epidemic. The same is true, to a less degree, of whooping-cough.

3. The arrangement and capacity of the old building are not such as to allow of the isolation of the sick. There was, through a large part of

the year, a low standard of health prevalent, which seemed to be thus caused and maintained, ample remedy for which, it is hoped, will be found in the greater capacity and superior arrangement of the new edifice now in process of erection.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAMILTON, M. D.,

Physician.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Trustees :

GENTLEMEN: The following statements present an exhibit of the finances of the Institution, a summary of the receipts and disbursements, and a classified list of all the purchases during the year ending November 15, 1870.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. HEYL, *Steward.*

Current Expenses.

Balance in Treasury November 15, 1869.....	\$9,750 00
Appropriation for 1870 and 1871.....	18,000 00
	<hr/> \$27,750 00
Drawn by Steward	22,750 00
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury November 15, 1870.....	\$5,000 00

Salaries.

Balance in Treasury November 15, 1869.....	\$3,458 88
Appropriation for 1870.....	7,000 00
	<hr/> \$10,458 88
Drawn by Steward	8,247 50
	<hr/>
Leaving in Treasury November 15, 1870	\$2,211 38

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending Nov. 15, 1870.

Balance from last year	\$213 27	Paid wages for help.....	\$3,235 64
Received from Treasury.....	22,750 00	Repairs and improvements....	1,807 08
“ for brooms	1,423 80	Groceries and provisions	11,394 89
“ “ bead work.....	282 28	Miscellaneous items.....	5,865 92
“ “ stationery	35 57	Mechanical department	2,137 34
“ “ hogs.....	100 00		<hr/>
“ “ mare	70 00		\$24,440 87
“ “ old carriage.....	100 00	Balance on hand.....	534 05
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$24,974 92		\$24,974 92

Statement of Mechanical Department.

Received for brooms	\$1,423 80	Paid for broom corn.....	\$1,529 82
“ “ bead work.....	282 28	“ handles	177 15
Brooms on hand	130 00	“ wire and twine.....	243 51
Wire and handles do.....	110 00	“ beads and wire.....	186 86
Broom corn do.....	1,000 00		<hr/>
Beads and brass wire do.....	100 00		\$2,137 34
	<hr/>	Balance in favor of Dep't..	908 74
	\$3,046 08		<hr/>
			\$3,046 08

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Hardware, glass and nails.....	\$186 64
Carpenter work and lumber.....	189 28
Paints, oils and painting.....	31 08
Repairing and painting carriages.....	50 50
Blacksmithing.....	46 90
Sand, lime and gravel.....	47 60
Making road.....	182 73
Furniture and repairs.....	142 16
Whitewashing and plastering.....	138 00
Harness and harness work.....	50 55
Pumps, repairs and plumbing.....	116 86
Lumber.....	185 48
Tin, copper-ware and tinning.....	100 42
Stoves and castings.....	90 68
Mason work.....	17 00
Cleaning and repairing mattresses.....	38 45
Earth closet.....	41 45
Cleaning privy vaults.....	121 00
Drain pipe.....	30 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,807 08

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Meat, fish and salt.....	\$3,685 92
Butter.....	1,621 90
Fish.....	71 16
Poultry.....	68 58
Lard.....	587 12
Flour.....	828 74
Bread, crackers, etc.....	495 59
Cheese.....	169 32
Eggs.....	160 89
Rice, hominy, etc.....	58 80
Sugar and molasses.....	1,274 95
Salt, pepper and spice.....	81 45
Apples, berries, etc.....	339 52
Apple butter.....	45 00
Vegetables.....	158 82
Soda, cream tarter and hops.....	22 90
Starch and indigo.....	59 66
Potatoes.....	471 55
Candles.....	18 91
Honey.....	12 60
Tea and coffee.....	993 47
Beans.....	49 59
Dried fruit.....	99 23
Milk.....	14 42
Matches.....	4 80
	<hr/>
	\$11,394 89

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Coal for 1869.....	\$890 59
Coal for 1870.....	725 63
Wood.....	350 00
Gas.....	366 14
Postage and revenue stamps.....	89 67
Books and stationery.....	263 96
Dry goods and carpets.....	446 27
Crockery.....	412 17
Wooden ware, etc.....	23 41
Freight and drayage.....	22 98
Soap.....	328 81
Hay, straw and feed for stock.....	595 72
Printing.....	40 19
Trees, shrubs and seeds.....	49 20
Stock hogs.....	42 02

Ice	\$100 00
Drugs and medicines.....	165 18
Scrub brushes, etc.....	23 55
Lawn mower.....	30 00
Garden engine.....	30 00
Meat cutter	15 00
Rent for pasture.....	75 00
Wagon	200 00
Carriage	400 00
Horse	75 00
Sonnders	14 00
Music and instruments.....	313 21
Refrigerator	55 00
Binding	3 00
Traveling expenses	20 24
	<hr/>
	\$5,865 92

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Broom corn	\$1,529 82
Broom handles	177 15
Broom wire and twine.....	243 51
Beads, etc.....	186 86
	<hr/>
	\$2,137 34

Persons Employed in the Institution during the year ending June 15, 1870.

Name.	Occupation.	Compensation.
George L. Smead.....	Superintendent	\$1,200 00 per annum.
James C. Bathgate.....	Teacher	850 00 "
Mrs. A. E. Heyl	"	500 00 "
Miss L. J. Dickinson	"	400 00 "
Miss S. E. Emerson	"	400 00 "
George B. Lindsay	"	500 00 "
H. J. Nothnagel	" of Music	1,000 00 "
A. E. Bohrer	" "	200 00 "
Miss C. C. Hammah.....	" "	180 00 "
Henry Hauenstein	" of Mechanics	900 00 "
Dr. J. W. Hamilton	Physician	300 00 "
G. W. Heyl	Steward	800 00 "
Miss O. M. Brown.....	Matron	400 00 "
Miss R. C. Bartlett.....	Assistant Matron	300 00 "
Miss Libbie Carlisle.....	Housekeeper	300 00 "
Miss Jane Munnell.....	Visitors' Attendant	100 00 "
Miss M. L. McKibben	Seamstress	15 00 per month.
Jacob Rau	Fireman, etc.....	35 00 "
Andrew Volk.....	Hostler.....	35 00 "
Sebastian Eisel	Gardener	35 00 "
James Oliver	Porter.....	10 00 "
Tenie Neuding.....	Cook	15 00 "
Carrie Neuding	Baker	15 00 "
Mary Lane	Laundress	3 00 per week.
E. J. Love.....	"	2 50 "
Anna Carr	"	2 50 "
Luie Steiglele	In dining-room	2 50 "
Sarah Honeker	" "	2 50 "
Ellen Ryan.....	" "	2 50 "
Eve Lang	Chambermaid	2 50 "
Kate Kean.....	"	2 50 "

SUGGESTIONS.

To the Parents and Guardians of Blind Children and Youth :

The age at which it is best for children to enter the Institution depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home, can have the care of mother and sisters, can take exercise in the open air, can be taught the use of words, can learn to count, and to perform some of the operations in arithmetic, and commence learning to read, it is unquestionably better for them to remain at home until they are ten, or perhaps twelve years old ; but if they cannot receive proper care, and be taught some of these things, they should come at the age of eight or nine years. Those who enter at this early age need not necessarily attend every year until their pupilage expires. After learning to read, and making a good beginning in other studies, they may spend a year at home now and then, and by a little aid from their friends, may be constantly improving, or, at least, be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

The following are some of the things which may be learned at their homes, as well as after they enter the Institution :

1. To count and number, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide, etc.
2. The multiplication table.
3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.
4. The meaning of common words.
5. The letters in raised print.
6. Items of general information: every blind child of six or seven years old should know the points of the compass, the name of the town, county and State in which he lives, the number of counties in the State, and of States in the Union, etc.
7. Facts in geography and history may be added as they can be understood.
8. Hymns, verses of Scripture, and select passages of prose and poetry, which they can understand, should be committed to memory; these will furnish them subjects of thought when they are alone, of conversation when they are in company.
9. Singing common tunes, or playing some simple instrument.
10. There is no reason why a blind child should not commence attending the district or other school, with his seeing brothers and sisters, and take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc., indeed, in every thing except reading.

Blind children can learn everything which can be taught by conversation, and by giving them an opportunity to examine and handle objects, just as well as those who have sight; and there is no reason why their education should not be commenced as early as that of seeing children is. Indeed, instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with more care. During the last ten years, the parents of a number of blind children have written to me, as here requested, and then pur-

sued the course above recommended; the result is that their children enter the Institution with as much knowledge and discipline as they could acquire in one or two years of tuition here, and their future progress is much more easy and rapid than that of those who have had no such training at home.

I will furnish a copy of the Alphabet, in raised print, to the parents of any blind child who will give me their names and post-office address, and shall take great pleasure in giving information which they may wish in relation to books or other things pertaining to the instruction of such children at home, or in regard to their admission to the Institution. For such information, please address G. L. Smead, Columbus, O.

After pupils have entered the Institution, it is important that they should be present every day while they profess to attend. There is but one session in the year. On account of the discomfort and the greater risk of health, etc., to the blind from traveling in winter, it has never been customary to have a vacation or recess at the holidays, and parents are earnestly advised not to encourage their children to think of visiting home at that time. We observe as holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and May-day; these we endeavor to make as pleasant to the pupils as possible. Between Christmas and New Year the classes go on as at other times, and scholars cannot be absent for a week or more then, without great loss to themselves and great inconvenience to teachers; much greater than would be the case with other scholars, because here the instruction is given almost entirely by the teacher, and the scholar who is absent cannot make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The only possible way is for the teacher to sit down and do all the work over again. If this is not done, the pupil must suffer the inconvenience of his loss during the remainder of the term.

It has been our constant aim to secure to our pupils the greatest possible amount of benefit from the limited time allowed them here. For this purpose, after our younger pupils have attended one or two years, they are advised to remain at home a year or more, and if practicable, to attend school with their seeing brothers and sisters. Many have done this, and, instead of forgetting what they acquired here, have learned half or two-thirds as much as they would have done in our classes. Beside the advantage gained from their greater maturity when they return, and the consequent ability to understand better what is here taught, and to appreciate the valuable opportunities the Institution affords, these children learn much by thus associating with other children; the tendency to imitate manners or habits peculiar to the blind is obviated.

The same plan has been pursued by our older pupils, especially those who expect to engage in teaching; and it has been found that, by remaining at home a year or more, before spending the last year of their pupilage, reviewing and digesting what they had learned, ascertaining their deficiencies, etc., they are able, when they return, to accomplish as much during their last year as they might have done in two, had they not allowed their minds thus to mature.

The blind are, for the most part, to spend their lives among those who have sight. It should be the aim of all who have the oversight of them to render them as much like the seeing as possible. They should be carefully guarded against forming any habits which will be disagreeable to others. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons: hence it is a very great kindness to them to prevent them from acquiring unsightly habits, or to correct them if such have been formed.

Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from forming the habit of using tobacco; its influence on all who begin to use it before reaching maturity is especially injurious, but it is even more so to the blind than to most others. Be assured it is no kindness to them to be allowed to form any such habits.

Much effort has been used to make the opportunities here provided known to the adult blind, and to induce them to enter as soon as possible after the loss of sight. The importance of beginning, as soon as may be, to labor as blind men, cannot easily be over-estimated. Every month's delay renders it more difficult for them to learn, and makes them more awkward to say nothing of the moral influence of idleness, and the feeling of helplessness and dependence which must attend the person who feels that he is doing nothing for himself or others.

It has been customary to encourage our workmen to locate in the neighborhood in which they are acquainted rather than to look to the Institution for employment, or to seek it in larger towns. The wisdom of this plan is proved by the experience of every year. A village of a few hundred inhabitants, with the surrounding country population, will usually furnish employment for a broom maker, during the year; and the adjacent country will, in most parts of the State, produce all the broom corn he will need, so that he can obtain his material at very little cost for transportation. For the last twelve or fifteen years hardly an individual of ordinary force of character, who has pursued this course, and labored with perseverance and industry, has failed to make a respectable livelihood; while many have succeeded as well as the average of seeing persons.

The experience of nearly two hundred men warrants the statement, that any blind man, who has energy, and is disposed to be industrious, can, in a short time, learn to make corn brooms, and become able to support himself. The machinery necessary to carry on this business costs only forty-five dollars. There are now in the State more than a hundred blind persons who are earning from \$200 to \$600, or more, each year, instead of being supported in idleness, at a cost to their friends of \$200 to \$300 per year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—For the following papers and periodicals, sent gratuitously to the Institution, the proprietors will please accept the thanks of officers and pupils:

Weekly Cincinnati Times, Cincinnati Weekly Gazettee, Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Herald and Presbyterian, Christian Press, Religions Telescope (Dayton), Cleveland Herald, Geauga Democrat, Stark county Democrat, Highland News, Ohio Educational Monthly, Christian Standard, and Wadsworth Enterprise.

The publishers of these papers and those of others, who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during the coming year.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post-office of the applicant's parent or guardian, and the supposed cause of blindness. Applicants must be between the ages of eight and twenty-one years; they can attend for such a portion of the seven years as their abilities and improvements seem, in the judgment of the Trustess and Superintendent, to warrant.

Persons over twenty-one years of age, if free from bad habits, can enter the Institution for one year to learn a trade. Persons of this class have an opportunity to hear instructive reading in the evening; they are expected to be present at morning and evening worship, and to attend church on the Sabbath, like the other pupils. A man of active mind and some acquaintance with the use of tools, can learn to make corn brooms in three or four months; some have done it in half that time. Those who have recently lost their sight, and who wish to learn a trade, should come here as soon as possible; every month's delay renders it more difficult to learn it.

For residents of the State the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition; but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State the terms are one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes the third Wednesday in June. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues twelve weeks—from the close of the term in June until the Second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends.

When boxes or packages are sent to pupils, a letter should, at the same time, be sent by mail, stating distinctly how the same is to come, whether by *stage* or *express*, or as *freight*, and what route.

All letters to pupils, should have after the name this address—

(Blind Asylum),
Columbus, Ohio.

